

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 43

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—English Opera.—LINDA DI CRAMON.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.—Two BROTHERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

LAURA KEESE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TRYING IT ON.—HARLEQUIN JACK.—WALLACK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 556 Broadway.—LES CANTONNIERS DE LA SEINE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—THE LADY OF ST. THOMAS.—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 432 Broadway.—BULLDOGS, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SCENES AT FALGOUT.

HOOKEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BULLDOGS, &c.—REVEREND CALIFORNIANS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—TIGER ROPE, SONGS, DANCES, BULLDOGS, &c.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BULLDOGS, &c.

New York, Tuesday, February 13, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Concord mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

The European Edition of this Herald will be published at seven o'clock in the morning. Single copies in Wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The President elect and suite left Springfield, Illinois, at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, en route for the White House. Mr. Lincoln made a farewell address to his neighbors just before the train started, which so affected both himself and his hearers that tears were copiously shed. Our despatches in another column furnish a record of the progress of the party.

Lieutenant Putnam, of the army, arrived at Washington yesterday, direct from Pensacola, which place he left on the 7th inst. He reports everything tranquil there, but that the Alabama troops were exceedingly restive and desirous of a collision with the government forces at Fort Pickens. Five vessels of war, including the Brooklyn, were at anchor off the port. The secessionist forces were quartered in the Navy Yard, and were subsisting upon the provisions of the federal government.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday are of unusual interest. In the Senate no less than seventy memorials, containing the names of thousands of citizens, urging a settlement of the troubles of the nation, were presented. A resolution, calling for the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States respecting the case of the fugitive slave Anderson, was offered and laid over. Another Committee on the Deficiency bill was ordered. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the appropriations for the Pensacola Navy Yard stricken out. So much of the act of last year as applies to the purchase of patented firearms was repealed. An amendment authorizing the construction of seven steamships-of-war was adopted by a vote of thirty to eighteen. The bill was then reported, and on the question of concurring in the amendment an important debate ensued. Mr. Mason said by no vote of his should there be any addition to the military force of the government which was to be used to coerce seceded States. Mr. Fessenden said if the time ever comes when it is necessary to use force to execute the laws of the United States, then he was quite ready to do it. Mr. King said he had opposed the measure heretofore, but now treason was abroad in the land, and he believed there was a necessity to increase the power of the country. He would vote now to put the country in a position to defend itself against domestic or foreign enemies. This government could not be peaceably destroyed or divided. The people of the country will never consent to a peaceable destruction or dissolution. In his judgment, treason must come to an end, peaceably he hoped, but never peacefully if by the submission of the honor of the people to traitors—never.

In the House Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, offered a resolution that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the Southern confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment shall be received; and that he receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution was offered calling for information relative to the seizure of the public property at New Orleans, and what steps have been taken, or are contemplated, to recover possession of the same. A resolution, declaring that neither Congress, nor the people nor governments of non-slaveholding States, have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union, was adopted unanimously, one hundred and sixty-one members voting. The Pacific Railroad bill was made a special order for to-day and to-morrow. A resolution recommending that the people of the United States celebrate the birthday of Washington as a national holiday was adopted. A resolution was offered instructing the Select Committee of Five to inquire whether, by the consent of the people of the slave States, or by compensating the slaveholders, it be practicable for the general government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some or all of the border slave States, and if so to report a bill for that purpose. Laid over for debate. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether there had been any obstruction to the revenue laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama or Louisiana; also what measures had been taken to recover the revenue duties which have been seized, together with other property.

The Peace Convention at Washington met yesterday, but without transacting any business adjourned till Wednesday, in order to give the committee on the subject time to perfect a plan of adjustment of the pending troubles. The committee were busy yesterday preparing their report, and it is stated that they will be ready to report on Wednesday.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill providing for the endorsement by the State of United States bonds to the amount of the deposit

of national funds made with the State in 1837 was passed to a third reading in Committee of the Whole. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill received similar action. A resolution was moved that the people be permitted at the next general election to vote on amending the State constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Senate also concurred in the joint resolutions from the Assembly, appointing a committee on behalf of the Legislature to receive President Lincoln on his arrival in Albany, which resolutions originated in the Assembly on the receipt of a message from the Governor, covering a letter from the President elect in acceptance of the proffered hospitalities of the State. Several bills were introduced in the Assembly, among them one making it a penal offence to throw salt on the snow in the streets of this city. A resolution was offered petitioning Congress to call a national constitutional convention for the adjustment of the present difficulties. Among the bills reported favorably was the Half Mill Tax bill to pay the canal debt. The Hon. Frank Granger was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Washington Peace Conference Commission caused by the resignation of Thurlow Weed.

The mails by the steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Queenstown on the 27th ult., which arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon, reached this city yesterday morning. The main points of the news by this arrival have already been given, and the details are not important.

The warlike feeling throughout Europe continues unabated. France is making extensive military preparations, and our Paris correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, writes that Napoleon III. is preparing for any emergency that may arise, whether growing out of the adjustment of European affairs or the settlement of American difficulties. The siege of Gaeta was progressing with unabated vigor. Reactionary movements of some magnitude had broken out in the Italian States, but were promptly suppressed.

The Schleswig-Holstein question has added somewhat to the war sentiment now pervading Continental Europe. The idea of a Congress is again revived. It is founded upon a report that Denmark has offered to submit the question of the Duchies to European arbitration, and to have induced Russia to be the medium of communication of the proposition; and Russia is believed to be favorable to this method of settling the dispute.

The Patrie announces that the "European Commission on Syrian Affairs" will shortly assemble in Paris, and adds that the "prolongation of the French occupation, which is earnestly demanded by the populations, is looked upon as certain."

The cotton supply question continues to form the chief topic of discussion for the English press and people. A new cotton association has been formed in London, supported by some of the leading capitalists of the metropolis, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India. It is predicted that in five years England will be independent of America for her supply of cotton, and that the value of that important staple will be materially reduced, and the American trade seriously affected by extensive cultivation in the British colonies and elsewhere. It is reported that the French government have initiated measures for the growth of cotton in Algeria.

The Galway line of steamers is to be resumed. The next vessel will be despatched from Galway to Boston, calling at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 26th March next; and thenceforward on every alternate Tuesday a vessel will be despatched from Galway, proceeding alternately to New York and Boston.

We publish to-day another instalment of highly interesting letters from our special correspondents in Japan. They recount in a graphic manner the ceremonies attendant on the return of the Embassy, and the courtesies extended to the Americans who accompanied them by the Tycoon and other high authorities. The progress of the people in the useful arts, their aptitude in the use of arms, and their general advance in civilization, are all fully set forth. The correspondence will, on the whole, be found highly instructive.

We have received advices from Rio Janeiro to Dec. 25. The crisis in the United States was affecting commercial matters considerably; exchange had fallen to 27½. The elections, which would be held on the 30th of December, were causing greater excitement in the empire than had ever been felt there before.

There left, yesterday afternoon at six o'clock P. M., by the New Jersey Railroad, from the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, a detachment of United States Marines, consisting of two sergeants, one corporal and twenty-seven privates, for Washington. They are a portion of the garrison lately stationed at Warrington, Florida, and left by special order from the department, under the command of orderly sergeant Samuel P. Reynolds, for the reinforcement of the forces at the navy yard there.

The steamship Nashville, which was to have sailed from Charleston on the 9th instant for New York, was detained till seven o'clock yesterday morning, owing to a heavy sea on the bar and thick fog.

The changes in the weather during the last few days have been very remarkable. At noon on the 7th inst. the thermometer marked 44 degrees; next day at the same time it stood at 8 degrees, and yesterday it was 51 degrees. On Friday morning early the mercury sank to 10 degrees below zero, being 38 degrees lower than it was the day before, and 61 degrees below that of noon yesterday. Up town residents having down town offices were doubtful yesterday morning whether to carry their overcoats or not. Those who did so in many cases regretted it, while those who did not on Thursday last also regretted it. All day Friday we were apparently in the frigid zone; yesterday we seemed half way to the tropics—and so we move along.

The tax levy for 1861 was finally adopted in the Board of Aldermen last evening. The whole amount of the increase on amendments was \$250,945.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when a large amount of routine business was transacted. The contractors for the removal of Diamond reef petitioned for extra compensation, having met with serious obstructions, and inasmuch as the Legislature have passed a law requiring them to remove all materials excavated to the shores. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to present to the Board a detailed statement of requisitions made on his department by the members and committees of the Common Council for 1860, with the amount paid and the names of the parties receiving the money. Mr. Lent suggested that the matter should be investigated by a special committee; for, on a personal of the Street Commissioner's report, the Committee on Law (of which he was a member last year) are charged with \$187 12 for stationery, while the fact was that that committee held only one meeting during the year, and the report presented was written on one sheet of foolscap. Mr. Lent stated that all the committees were furnished with tin boxes at a cost of \$5 each, and some of the committees had thermometers given them. He facetiously suggested that the Committee on Assessments might have used the barometer to ascertain how high or how low the assessments should be made. These trifling items are simple illustrations of the mode in which the taxpayers are robbed. Besides, it must be remembered that the small sum of \$250 each was given to a horde of youthful politicians for "extra services to these committees," amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars, not a dime of which was honestly earned. A report of the Committee on Streets, to which was appended a resolution awarding the contract for cleaning the

streets of the city to Andrew J. Huckleby for \$275,000 per year, gave rise to a long debate. An amendment in favor of giving the contract to A. Archmuty and James Smith for \$255,000 was voted down; also motions to furnish the Board with the names of the various contractors, and to lay the subject over. The original resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 13 to 11, an opposition member remarking that the whole thing was "made up."

The suit of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, against the North Atlantic Steamship Company, for the value of goods lost on his return from Russia, was called on in the Marine Court, before Judge Maynard, yesterday, but adjourned in consequence of the absence of witnesses.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 366 deaths in this city during the past week—a decrease of 1 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 89 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 1 death of disease of the bones, joints, &c.; 59 of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 12 of the heart and blood vessels, 155 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 4 of old age, 38 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 4 premature births, 47 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 39 of general fevers, and 2 of diseases of the urinary organs—of which 19 were from violent causes. The nativity table gives 256 natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 6 of England, 17 of Germany, 1 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries. The report calls attention to the very large decrease of mortality in the month of January just ended; the total number of deaths was 1,775, being 421 less than in the same period of 1860, and a less number than has been in the corresponding month in any year since 1853, excepting one. A large number of the deaths reported are from chronic diseases, accidents, &c., no epidemic whatever prevailing.

The low rates of sterling exchange, which ruled yesterday at 105 for good bankers' bills, tended to depress the cotton market and to render prices dull. The sales embraced about 2,000 bales, closing on the basis of about 11½c. a 11½c. for middling uplands. The transactions were mostly confined to lots in store. Flour, from the same cause, combined with the firmness in freights, was heavy and dull, while sales were moderate. Wheat was affected from the same causes, and sales were light, with the turn of prices in favor of buyers. Corn was heavy and sales moderate, closing dull at Saturday's prices. Pork was steady for new mess, with sales at \$17.50, while prime was nominal at \$13. Sugars were in fair demand, but prices were heavy, with sales of 500 a 500 bales Cuba, chiefly refining goods. The proposed tariff of duties on sugar suggests much opposition from importers and refiners. The proposed duty of one cent per lb. for molasses sugars, a sort of molasses sugar containing some sixty per cent of pure sugar, is considered an oppressive tax and calculated to inflict great injury on our importers and refiners. These low grades of sugar cost at present, duty paid, about 3½c. a lb.; hence the duty of one cent per pound on such inferior sugars is considered extremely oppressive. The sugar refining business of New York is conducted on an immense scale, in which large sums of money are invested. It gives employment to great numbers of our population, including laborers, carmen and dealers. Such a heavy duty on this low grade of raw material would inflict serious injury, without imparting any corresponding benefit to the government or to any other interest. Coffee was steady, with sales of 2,000 bales Rio at 11½c. a 11½c., and 50 do. Maracaibo at 12c. Freights to English ports were firmer; ship room was less plenty and ship owners asked 124. for wheat in bulk to Liverpool, and 12½d. in ships' bags. Bacon and lard were engaged at better rates, while flour was 3s. 6d. Rates were also firm to London, while engagements were moderate.

The President Elect on His Travels—His Inauguration and Inaugural.

The President elect left Springfield, Illinois, yesterday morning, en route for the White House at Washington, via Buffalo, Albany and New York. He will reach this city, according to the published programme of "the pilgrim's progress," on Tuesday, the 19th instant. His journey is divided into easy stages, and all the arrangements thereof have been adapted to the contingencies of a triumphal march. Holding over several days in this metropolis, and a day or two, perhaps, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln may not reach Washington till the end of the month. It is understood, however, that he desires to be there in season to appropriate several days and evenings to consultations with the republican members of Congress upon the important subject of his Cabinet, which does not as yet appear to be half made up.

But, dismissing all these incidentals, the question still recurs, what will be the line of policy marked out in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural touching the revolutionary troubles and sectional difficulties which his election has precipitated upon the country? For many weeks past his reputed home organ at Springfield, and our special correspondent there, and the Hon. Massa Greeley, and everybody else supposed to speak by authority, have had only one report to make—to wit: that the President elect stands firm upon the Chicago platform, that he has no compromises to make with rebels and traitors, but that his fixed and unalterable purpose is "the enforcement of the laws."

We are at length, however, possessed of information from which we feel authorized to declare that the President elect, in his inaugural address, will submit a proposition of pacification to the country, in the form of a National Convention for the reconstruction of the Union. Mr. Seward, in his first speech in the Senate after his appointment as Mr. Lincoln's Premier, pretty broadly suggested that he would be ready to go for something of that sort "after these eccentric secession and disunion movements shall have subsided, and when calmness shall have resumed its wonted sway over the public mind." In this suggestion, we now perceive, our cautious Senator foreshadowed the intended peace offering from the incoming administration—a National Convention for the revision of the federal constitution, whereby the States contemplating secession and the seceded States may be restored to the Union.

A National Convention—a good thing; but how is it to be reached? The fifth article of our federal constitution decrees that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention (a National Convention) for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

Here are two modes of amendment provided—a short and a long one. The short one is the adoption of amendments by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, and their submission to the several States for ratification. If the republican party in Congress and in the States were willing to accept it, and ready, the Crittenden proposition in this way could be submitted to the States to-day, and before the 4th of March it could be ratified by the required three-fourths of the States. At all events, the acceptance by the republicans in

Congress of the Crittenden proposition would be at once accepted by the border slave States as a compromise, and they would cordially assist in its ratification, and in winning over to it the seceded States.

But this short method of settling the controversy does not satisfy the republicans in Congress, and they will not accept it. Why? Because it involves concessions to slavery, and because, as it now appears, their President elect is opposed to it, and prefers the long and roundabout method of a National Convention. Let us look for a moment at the *modus operandi* of this plan. The new President, in his inaugural address, recommends a National Convention as a Union saving measure. It must be called by an act of Congress; but Congress cannot act until "the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States" shall have applied for such a Convention. How can they apply? There will hardly be a State Legislature in session on the 4th of March; so that to secure decisive action from the States on the President's recommendation before next winter, most of them will have to call not only an extra session, but a special election of their Legislatures.

Nor could anything by the conservative majority of the people of the Northern States be done now in behalf of a Convention, even if they should at once proceed to act upon this hint of Mr. Lincoln. Our Northern Legislatures are republican, and they would say, let us wait to hear officially the views of our President elect. Thus the game of a compromise is blocked at both ends. The short method is offensive to the republican party, because the Union compromise of the border slave States is offensive; and the long method of a convention cannot possibly be reached inside of twelve or fifteen months, or to use the words of Mr. Seward, till "one, two, or three years hence, when these eccentric secession and disunion movements shall have ended."

Briefly, then, Mr. Lincoln's plan of suggesting on the 4th of March a Union saving National Convention is a humbug. It means nothing but "masterly inactivity." Meantime, this Congress will have expired, and the difficulty of enforcing our federal laws in the new Southern confederacy will be very apt to compel Mr. Lincoln, at short notice, to call an extra session of Congress to consider, not the question of a National Convention, but the policy of recognizing an independent nation the confederated States of the South. This alternative and a wasting civil war let him prepare to make his election.

THE FRAUDS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It is stated to be the intention of Governor Floyd to repair to Washington to meet the indictments pending against him. This looks like pluck. But if it be true that his counsel are preparing to avail themselves of every legal technicality to defeat the prosecution, it will admit of another inference. Of one thing Mr. Floyd may rest assured: that no mere technical acquittal will whitewash him in the eyes of the country. The evidence will be on record, and therefore unless he goes into a full and thorough refutation of the charges preferred against him, avoiding all quibbles by which he can evade inquiry, he will stand as fully incriminated as if a legal sentence had been passed upon him. A man occupying the high position which he recently held cannot shelter himself behind any of the pleas by which an ordinary culprit might seek to protect himself. He is bound to court the fullest and most searching inquiry into his official acts; otherwise he can never again expect to hold up his head amongst honorable men.

There is only one thing connected with these prosecutions that we have to find fault with, and that is, that they do not go far enough. It is not sufficient to place Floyd, Russell and Bailey on trial for the offences charged against them. In the other departments of the government frauds and defalcations have been committed which call as loudly for inquiry. There never was a Cabinet, in fact, under which the country has been more extensively and barefacedly plundered. Let not the Grand Jury arrest their investigations at the present point. They have a field of exploration before them that will richly reward the zeal with which they have thus far prosecuted their labors.

SINGULAR REVOLUTION IN METROPOLITAN THEATRICS—Amidst the general upsetting and overturning of political parties and politicians, and the financial and social revolutions which flow naturally from the disturbed condition of our national affairs, the art circles of the metropolis have been profoundly agitated by two revolutions—one operative, the other dramatic.

The operative demonstration—the removal of Apollo, Enterpe, Erato & Co. to Brooklyn, the secession of at least three of the tuncful Nine to the city of Brooklyn—is a subject to which we have before alluded in such terms as the deep solemnity of the subject seemed to demand. Distressing as the fact may be, it is nevertheless a fact that Brooklyn is now the metropolis of the Western art world, so far as the Italian Opera is concerned. In Brooklyn they go to the opera in full dress (Prince of Wales' ball style). In Brooklyn they fill the theatre on every Opera night, and like the celebrated Oliver Twist, ask for more. Brooklyn is the paradise of managers, the elysium of artists. New York, on the contrary, is a desert, operatically speaking. In the vast expanse of Irving place one may see a few miserable wanderers, overcoated, booted to the thigh, and looking like the boy in the circus, who was compelled to come every night because in a moment of rashness he had accepted a season ticket. If the public is aroused from its lethargy, as on last night, by the production of a new opera, it sinks back to sleep again after its momentary curiosity has been gratified. So we find that New York has lost its place among the operatic capitals, and that the sceptre has departed to Brooklyn. Broadway is nothing; the Fifth Avenue a humbug; the Central Park a delusion, and Broadway not to be mentioned in the same breath with the Boulevards they will have some day or other in Brooklyn.

In this very melancholy state of affairs, what are we to do? Is there no ray of light? Can not a beam or two be discovered with a powerful lorgnette? Will all the muses secede?

As we have before remarked, Erato and Enterpe have gone to Brooklyn, where the rents are lower and the air purer than in the city proper, and it is probable that they will never return. Is it not possible, however, to arrange some compromise with the other sisters? Can we not arrange matters with Melpomene? Certainly she cannot have cause for complaint.

Ever since the theatrical season commenced Tragedy has reigned supreme at Niblo's and the Winter Garden. At the latter house a new star has arisen in the person of young Booth, who promises to be the finest tragedian of the age. He has revived the old classic style of Kean and Cooke, and adds all the modern improvements. Youthful, graceful and with every natural requisite for his profession, Booth will eclipse his father's fame, extended as it was. Melpomene will be proud to have so efficient a worshipper at her shrine. And while we keep Booth in the metropolis the Muse of Tragedy will never secede. Booth is after the manner of a new sensation. He has more fire, intensity and grace than Forrest, whose light is somewhat obscured by the meteor at the other house. So the whole town runs after Booth, and Forrest is in the same position as the effete parties and broken down politicians. Forrest may as well retire gracefully in favor of his youthful rival, who is just now at the beginning of a resplendent career.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NOSE OUT OF JOINT.—A New York gentleman, while en route from Charleston, stopped for a short time at Wilmington, N. C., and at one of the hotels the conversation turned upon the secession of South Carolina. The village orator said he had an effectual remedy for the present difficulties, and that was, by an amendment of the constitution, to let South Carolina go out of the Union and come into it as often as she pleased. We fear she will not be indulged with that privilege now. The new Southern confederacy has already used her up. She has lost her independence. It has been swallowed up in the superior power and authority of the United States South. She cannot now make war or peace, or send ambassadors, or attack forts. She must do as she is ordered, or be squelched; and this time she cannot get out of the Union. She is surrounded on every side, and Fort Moultrie or Fort Pinckney, or the batteries on Morris Island, or even Fort Sumter, if she had it, will avail her little against a land attack from the confederate army, should she attempt to nullify the laws of the Union or proclaim her independence.

The statesmanlike manner in which the Southern confederacy at Montgomery have formed the new government presents a striking contrast to the mad proceedings of the Palmetto State. It commands the respect of the whole country North and South, and will command the respect of Europe, and the independence of the confederacy will be acknowledged by all; while South Carolina and her gasconade will be heard of no more. The glimmer of her little flickering candle will be lost in the effulgence of the sunlight of the Southern Union. We pity her sorrows. What will become of her now? In avoiding imaginary evils, she has fallen upon evils she knew not of. It is out of the frying pan into the fire. She can no longer strut about with a little petty, brief authority, and she must be exceedingly civil to the new federal power. If she should again kick up her heels, and send a commissioner to Jeff Davis to arrange about the forts, the Southern President would arrest him for treason as quick as lightning, and have him hanged, instead of paroling with him like poor Buchanan. For Jeff Davis is a man of pluck and a man of power, a man of talent and a statesman.

We perceive, from her great organ, that she is already grumbling. Things at Montgomery were not going sufficiently fast for the mercenary population of Charleston. In a leader headed "The Danger," the *Mercury* of Friday last, says:—

It is evident to those who have watched events that the future of the cotton States is now in the balance, and will go up or down according to the course pursued by the members of the Cotton States Convention, now assembled at Montgomery. A Southern confederacy, or a reconstruction of the old Union, are the alternatives. And as the policy of that body tends to one or other of these results, so good or evil remains in store for our people. For ourselves, we look upon a reconstruction of the Union as inevitable destruction—in the language of Seward, the "downfall of slavery."

Pray do not be in such a hurry, little gamecock. You will get one of your wings clipped and your two spurs cut, and a log tied to your leg, time enough, and if you should flutter about in your new condition you will hurt nobody but yourself. The Southern confederacy is an accomplished, a fixed fact, and henceforth South Carolina is a cipher. "The people of the cotton States," quoth our contemporary, "are fully prepared for a Southern confederacy, and expect nothing else." We warn the public in time that their eyes may be open to the danger. We trust that if such an effort is made at Montgomery, there is reason to believe will be made, there will yet be sufficient sincerity, manhood and statesmanship in that body to put down the insidious proposition, under whatever plausible pretext it is professionally proposed. The Congress only met on the 4th, and at the end of four days, because they did not precipitate their work, but took sufficient time for deliberation, unlike the blundering politicians at Charleston, the *Mercury* breaks out into a strain of invective. But they have done their work well, and finished it off in a week, as the impatient *Mercury* would have seen had it waited for another day or two. South Carolina is now fast, and cannot fly off at a tangent. She is put upon her good behavior, and must beware of treason against the Southern confederacy. She can neither get out of that Union nor into the Northern confederacy, nor stand as a lone star with her palmetto flag in the wind. The stars and stripes must be obeyed this time. Alas! for poor little South Carolina.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CORTAGE.—The following gentlemen compose the party:—A. Lincoln, R. T. Lincoln, John G. Nicolay, John Hay, Secretary; N. B. Judd, O. H. Browning, J. H. Dubois, E. Peck, J. Grimshaw, R. Irwin, J. Hough, Martin Cassel, L. W. Ross, Geo. Ratham, Hall Witherell, E. T. Leonard, W. Jamieson, Wm. Carlin, D. H. Gilman, Major Sumner, United States Army; Col. Ward H. Lamer, aid to the President, and Col. Alexander L. Tilton, Hall, W. R. Morrison, Wm. H. Cassell, G. A. Fough, E. V. Sumner, Jr., and G. W. Gilpin, constitute the military portion of the cortege.

Dr. W. H. Wallace accompanies the party as the physician of the President. Col. Sumner did not reach Springfield in time, but will join the party at Indianapolis. Curious crowds are stationed all along the line, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the President as the train rushes past them. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Canton Telegraph Company, is on the train, with an assistant and an apparatus ready to form a connection at any point.

ARRIVAL AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Feb. 11.—9:30 A. M.

An immense multitude awaited the arrival of the train at the depot, and burst in in enthusiastic cheers as it moved up. The President left in a car and moved rapidly through the crowd, shaking hands to the right and left. After a stoppage of a few minutes the train proceeded.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

TOLSON, Feb. 11.—11 A. M.

Cheers from a thousand voices, and the booming of cannon and waving of handkerchiefs, greeted the arrival of the special train at this station. In response to the cheers, the President appeared upon the platform and said:—

I am leaving you on an errand of national importance,

coercion policy of the new administration, as intimated by its leaders, should be attempted.

There is only one mode of action for us to pursue, and that is for the merchants, the mechanics, and all classes of the people, to assemble in public meeting, and demand that Congress shall recognize the new Southern confederacy as a *de facto* government, and reconstruct the commercial relations with the South which have been broken up by the political strife which is hurrying the whole country to destruction.

NEW ROAD TO WEALTH—MANUFACTURING WILLS.

Of late years the Surrogates' Courts hereabouts, and similar tribunals elsewhere have had a great deal of trouble in the matter of probating wills. The public, every now and then, is treated to a "startling revelation," a "thrilling romance in real life," or some "wonderful developments" with regard to the testaments of persons whose lives have been chequered and whose deaths sudden. In the flesh, some of these individuals have accumulated wealth, either by nefarious callings, or through the mere accident of dropping down upon a country where fortunes were made in an hour and wasted in a week. During their lives these lucky persons were presumed to be without kith or kin. No poor relations pestered them. They found congenial society, however, and, dying, devised their estates to their cronies, generally as notorious as themselves. Wills drawn by unprofessional persons are offered for probate, and no sooner is this done than an army of "blood relations" start up from the bowels of the earth, as it were, and contest the validity of the instruments on the ground of forgery. Both parties then appear in court, and the amount of hard swearing on both sides is something too dreadful for contemplation. The lawyers take a good round slice of the estate, however the suit turns out, and we notice that wills are never contested unless the amount at issue is a pretty snug sum. On the other hand, there are certain elaborate testaments of people who die poor, and these give the Surrogate no trouble whatever. We recollect the case of a very eminent statesman who died not long since, leaving a carefully executed will, and making magnificent bequests to all his relatives and intimate friends. It turned out, however, that he was pretty nearly in the condition of Sheridan, who, having threatened to cut his son off with a shilling, was somewhat bothered to find the coin when the reprobate asked for his inheritance in advance. Nothing, however, can be more melancholy than these struggles for ill-gotten gold, and decency demands that they should be decided as quickly as possible.

MR. LINCOLN OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

The Start from Home—Speech to His Neighbors—The Presidential Cortège—Speed of the Train—Cheers for Lincoln and the Constitution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12, 1861.

The President is spending this last day of his stay in Springfield quietly in a select circle of friends. Edward Bates was invited to accompany Mr. Lincoln to Washington, but telegraphed last night that he would not be enabled to go.

Carl Schurz arrived last evening. Mr. Lincoln showed him marked courtesy, and introduced him personally to a number of prominent men as the great German orator. Major Hunter and Col. and Sumner have not yet arrived. Invitations to accompany Mr. Lincoln to Washington have been extended to the following parties. The list comprises prominent republicans and Douglas and Breckinridge democrats:—Governor Yates, Ex-Governor Moore, Honorable O. M. Hatch, William Butler, N. B. Judd, E. Peck, J. Grimshaw, William R. Morrison, L. M. Ross, M. H. Cassell, William S. Underwood, William H. Carlin, J. A. Hough, D. H. Gilman and Colonel Burgess. Carl Schurz was invited, but is obliged to decline.

TAKING LEAVE OF HIS NEIGHBORS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12, 1861.

The President elect, accompanied by his lady and a number of friends, left his hotel at half-past seven A. M., and rode up to the Great Western depot. Over a thousand persons of all classes were assembled in the depot building and on each side of the festivity decorated special train to bid farewell to their honored townman.

The President elect took his station in the waiting room, and allowed his friends to pass by him and take his hand for the last time. His face was pale, and quivered with emotion so deep as to render him almost unable to utter a single word. At eight o'clock precisely he was conducted to the cars by Mr. Sumner, United States Army. Journal. After exchanging a parting salutation with his lady, he took his stand on the platform, removed his hat, and, asking silence, spoke as follows to the multitude that stood in respectful silence and with their heads uncovered:—

MR. LINCOLN'S PARTING WORDS.

My Friends—None not in my situation can appreciate my feelings of sadness at this parting. To this place and to the kindness of these people I owe everything; here I have been a quarter of a century, and have passed many a young man and one an old man. How my children have been born and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether I ever may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him I cannot succeed. With this assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who has so often aided me in past dangers, I step forth to the危难 of this day. My country, right or wrong, I follow. I am confident, with which success